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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this report, which was revised in January 1971 because the earlier version contained some errors, was to ascertain the precise level of Federal support to all institutions of higher learning and to contrast the support awarded the traditionally white colleges with that granted the traditionally black colleges. This report presents (1) a summary of the findings, which were that the Federal Government provided slightly more than $4 billion for the support of higher education of which the traditionally black colleges received $122.1 million or 3 percent, and that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare provided 74 percent of this support; (2) a review of its significant features and some recommendations; (3) succinct analyses of the agencies' individual programs and details of the funds allocated; and (4) a recapitulation table showing the individual agencies' funding to both black and white institutions and totals. (AF)

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FEDERAL AGENCIES AND BLACK COLLEGES

FISCAL YEAR 1969

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
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Federal Interagency Committee on Education

Revised January 1971

HE002008

INTRODUCTION TO THE REVISED EDITION

On July 23, 1970, at a White House Press Conference, the first edition of this booklet was released to the public by Robert H. Finch, Counsellor to the President.

This publication is the first of its kind to have analyzed Federal support for higher education by ethnic designation. To continue this effort, a survey for fiscal year 1970 is now underway and yet another for FY 1971 is being planned. The active cooperation of all agencies has demonstrated the growing concern which is felt for the black academic community. As a result it is anticipated that an increasing proportion of Federal funds will be allocated to these institutions each year in recognition of their capacity for service and their historical contribution to American cultural life.

The affirmative response of Federal educational officers reinforces the emerging policy of human resource development as a prime mission of the Federal government.

A number of differences will be noted between the first and the second printings of the individual agency reports. These changes lower by $29 million the total expenditures in FY 1969 to institutions of higher learning, although they increase by $3 million the expenditures to black colleges.

The original errors or omissions occurred for a number of reasons. Many agencies reported imprecisely on their level of support to black colleges because they had never before been asked to identify institutions as predominantly or traditionally black. Consequently, funds going to some of these schools were inadvertently omitted from the report. In other instances, agencies reported data for the wrong fiscal year. These and other errors that crept into the report have now been noted and corrected.

After FICE had discovered a number of errors and the agencies had directed its attention to others, FICE requested at a White House meeting that each agency carefully review its original report and, where necessary, furnish FICE with

corrected information on its FY 1969 expenditures. Every agency has complied. Some simply requested changes in the narrative statements even when no changes were required in fiscal data.

The table indicating where changes were reported and the explanation for each will be found in the Appendix.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

June 12, 1970

MEMORANDUM TO HONORABLE ROBERT J. BROWN
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

I am pleased to transmit to you the Federal Interagency Committee on Education (FICE) staff Report on Federal Agency Support to Traditionally Black Colleges for fiscal year 1969.

On October 23, 1969, the White House requested that FICE staff undertake the study to ascertain the precise level of Federal support to all institutions of higher learning and to contrast the support awarded the traditionally white colleges with that granted the traditionally black colleges.

The Federal agencies were cooperative in this undertaking and submitted to FICE detailed reports of their programs and education funds. From these voluminous reports, FICE staff abstracted the critical statistics and collated the data. They form the body of the report.

The report indicates a relatively high level of support for higher education totaling $4 billion, of which $122.124 million went to black colleges. The report points out, however, that this support tended to be concentrated in a few agencies, and that its level could be substantially increased.

Since the report contains information and data heretofore unavailable, may we suggest that the White House convene a second meeting of agency administrators to review the report and consider its implications.

Emery F. Bacon
Executive Director
Federal Interagency Committee
on Education.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF FINDINGS

The Federal Government during fiscal year 1969 provided slightly more than $4 billion for the support of institutions of higher learning.

The traditionally white colleges and universities received $3.890 billion of this amount, while the traditionally black colleges received $122.1 million, or 3 percent.

Since most Federal education support programs are designated for graduate research and training, black colleges, like other liberal arts schools, generally do not come within their purview.

The preponderance of Federal assistance emanated from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Five of its agencies provided $90.2 million or 74 percent of the total support. Of this, the Office of Education provided 64 percent of total Federal funds or $78.0 million. Yet, 50 percent of this money went for student aid.

Sixteen other Federal agencies having educational support programs provided the balance, less than 30 percent.

There were ten agencies that allocated less than one percent of their funds for black colleges, three of which provided no support. Twelve agencies gave between one and ten percent, and two agencies granted in excess of ten percent.

The genesis of the report and a review of its significant features are the opening section of the study. Following there are succinct analyses of the agencies' individual programs and a detail of the funds allocated. Finally there is a recapitulation table showing the individual agencies' funding to both black and white institutions and totals.

FOREWORD

The Federal Interagency Committee on Education (FICE) is the arm of the Executive Branch of the U.S. Government responsible for the continuous appraisal of Federal educational needs and goals and for closer coordination of Federal educational activities.

The Committee was created by Executive Order, which named the Assistant Secretary of Education in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare as chairman, with representatives of the following agencies as members:

Department of State
Department of Defense
Department of Agriculture
Department of Labor
National Science Foundation
Atomic Energy Commission
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Bureau of the Budget
Council of Economic Advisers
Office of Science and Technology

In addition, representatives of other agencies participate in the work of FICE by invitation. These include:

Department of Commerce
Department of Interior
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Veterans Administration
The Smithsonian Institution
National Institutes of Health
National Institute of Mental Health
National Endowment for the Humanities
National Endowment for the Arts
Office of Economic Opportunity

During its relatively brief existence, three years, as an operational committee, FICE has produced a number of reports and studies. Subjects include: cooperative education; selective service; Federal fellowships and traineeships; junior

college accreditation; standards for Federal agency support; the Vietnam era veteran, and the post-secondary universe in American education. Much of this work has been done under the supervision both of regular FICE subcommittees and special task forces.

Currently, FICE has studied and the staff has urged support for a new and innovative higher education proposal—"The University Without Walls"; it has helped in creation of a consortium of black colleges organizing to move into cooperative education; and it is completing a year-long study of the black colleges seen as a national resource. This study has involved not only site visits to institutions and consultations with leaders of these colleges and other educators inside and outside the Government but also collation and analysis of unpublished data from a number of sources. These include the Census, the American Council on Education, the Office of Education, the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, and the Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education.

The present document, *Federal Agencies and Black Colleges,* is a part of this major study and reflects this Administration's overall concern for higher education in general, for black colleges in particular, and for sensitive search for adequate definition of the present and desirable future Federal role in supporting these institutions.

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FEDERAL AGENCIES AND BLACK COLLEGES

During the summer of 1969, the black colleges, like most others, became increasingly concerned about their enrollments, faculties, and financial support. They were aware that white colleges, long ambivalent about integration of their campuses, but recently prodded by the Federal Government, were broadening their recruitment to include outstanding black students and superior black faculty members. Both these actions militated against the more poorly supported black colleges. They were also keenly sensitive about Federal funds flowing to institutions of higher learning, which they believed were moving to black schools in inequitable sums.

These problems stimulated the black college presidents for the first time to unite into a national organization. Their first act was to petition the President of the United States for understanding and support of the peculiar problems faced by the black colleges.

In response to this challenge, the Administration requested the Federal Interagency Committee on Education to report on the special circumstances of the traditionally black colleges and to make recommendations as to how the Federal Government might assist them. Shortly thereafter, the Administration convened a meeting of administrators of all Federal agencies having educational programs to ascertain precisely what Federal support currently existed for black colleges, and whether it could be increased.

The meeting was held in the Executive Office Building on October 23, 1969, and was presided over by Robert J. Brown, Special Assistant to the President.

Mr. Brown, together with James E. Allen, Jr., Chairman, and Emery F. Bacon, Executive Director, Federal Interagency Committee on Education (FICE), spoke on the needs of black colleges, their role as a major national resource, and the responsibility of the Government to assist them.

Following a report by each agency as to its current educational support program, Mr. Brown requested that all

agencies make a detailed report to FICE on their support to both traditionally white and black schools for fiscal year 1969, and their plans for assisting black colleges in future years.

Subsequently, the agencies submitted data and reports to FICE, much of them incomplete, which FICE tabulated. On February 10, 1970, FICE transmitted a preliminary report to the White House, but promised that a complete report would follow.

This is that report, prepared and revised by the FICE staff, based on information collected from Federal agencies. The Federal Government in fiscal year 1969 had extended its support to institutions of higher learning to $4,012,451,000. The traditionally white schools received $3,890,327,000 and to the traditionally black schools flowed $122,124,000. This latter amount was 3 percent of the Federal outlay.

While the sum is not insignificant, it is relatively small when contrasted with the support the Federal Government grants to other minority groups. The Government currently provides $125 million to educate at the precollege and vocational levels the children of 500,000 American Indians living on reservations. Likewise, the National Government provided $87 million in 1970 and is requesting $112 million in 1971 to assist Cuban refugee families.

It is important to realize that at the present time many Federal programs have as their principal clientele the universities in the United States, not the predominantly liberal arts colleges which include most of the black institutions. Similarly, most Federal education funds are aimed at graduate training and research—advanced fields beyond the present scope of virtually all small liberal arts institutions.

There are but 15 traditionally black colleges which have graduate programs leading to the M.A. in a discipline other than education, and but one, Howard University, which routinely grants the Ph.D. The rest of the colleges are undergraduate. And although many give graduate degrees in teacher education, most are not qualified to compete for the larger, mission-oriented and science-centered Federal programs.

Sixty-four percent of the total funds allocated by Federal agencies to black colleges came from the Office of Education, $78.0 million of a Federal total of $122.1 million. But a major portion, 50 percent of OE's money, went for student aid. While student support is important, such support reflects the special, determinate orientation of the programs of the Office of Education as contrasted with the programs of most other Federal agencies which provide funds for the laboratory, research institutes, the training of technical experts, and the production of professionals and scientists. Since most black colleges are primarily teaching institutions, logically they should and do qualify for OE support programs. Surprisingly, the Developing Institutions Program in the Bureau of Higher Education is the only program enacted by Congress explicitly for evolving institutions like the black colleges.

In fact, most support for black colleges comes from human resource agencies; those agencies devoted essentially to scientific development provide least. As a result, the five agencies in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) provided $90.2 million, or 74 percent of the total support. (This does not include the annual Federal contribution to Howard University, which was $36,287,000[1] in FY 1969. This subvention appears as a line item in the HEW budget.)

The next largest fund source was the Department of Housing and Urban Development which reported $16.9 million, followed by the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) with $6.9 million to black institutions. The next two large supporters were the National Science Foundation which reported $3.5 million and the Department of Labor which reported $1.7 million.

The remaining 15 agencies provided approximately $3.4 million among them. Interestingly, the agencies which contributed a large portion of their total educational funds to

[1] To Howard University went the following:

Academic programs	$22,463,000
Administration and support services	9,814,000
Construction	4,010,000
Total	$36,287,000

black institutions have modest support programs (e.g., Peace Corps, 5.3 percent; State Department, 38.7 percent; National Endowment for the Humanities, 10.5 percent; National Endowment for the Arts, 7.0 percent). By contrast, a number of agencies with large budgets provided only moderate support to black colleges (e.g., Veterans Administration, 1.6 percent; National Aeronautics and Space Administration, .5 percent; Department of Agriculture, .4 percent; Atomic Energy Commission, .05 percent).

The foregoing data and the support profile of the Federal agencies reveal an imbalance which is clearly apparent in the summary table (p. 47). This imbalance stems from mission-oriented agencies concerned primarily with scientific development and those agencies encumbered with restraining legal specifications.

An example of the former is the low level of participation by black colleges in the programs of the National Institutes of Health. This reflects the preoccupation of the agency with graduate education previously mentioned. And graduate schools of medical research, social work, psychology or biochemistry are rare among black colleges. Likewise, there are few black schools that offer graduate study in water and air pollution control programs, research areas of special interest to the Interior Department and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, respectively.

An example of the latter, i.e., specific legal requirements, is the wide disparity between support accorded black and white land grant institutions by the Department of Agriculture. While the Department granted $156 million in 1969 to all schools, a mere $607,000 went to black institutions. This is due to the States designating only the original land grant schools as the recipients of Federal and State matching funds and ignoring the 1890 black land grant institutions. Concerned, Agriculture is moving to remedy this inequity, but without corrective legislation the decentralization of program administration to the States will tend to perpetuate the traditional system.

Despite the restrictions imposed by mission or law, several

agencies in addition to Agriculture have sought innovative ways to provide support for the black colleges.

The Atomic Energy Commission and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration are two in point. Both these agencies during the past year made extraordinary efforts to increase the flow of dollars to these schools. Regrettably, NASA, shortly after establishing a new Developing Institutions Program to assist these schools, was forced by budgetary cuts to eliminate its Sustaining University Program. AEC did hold workshops in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, in 1969 and is supporting a similar but greatly expanded program during the summer of 1970. FICE has been primarily responsible for this program's growth and interagency support.

Some of the favorable support ratios are more apparent than real. The high degree of assistance achieved by the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, for example, was due entirely to a single grant to one black college out of 12 universities, 11 of them white. The Department of Commerce has made large grants to only three major black schools for business administration and community development. The Peace Corps has contracted with nine black colleges since 1962, but only one has received a second contract—the same school, Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, so substantially supported by State.

In contrast to the agency programs in the physical and natural sciences, those in the humanities and social sciences have been far more responsive to the black colleges. This should not be surprising in view of the liberal arts orientation of the schools. Moreover, there seems to be a common ground between those agencies and the black college community. Thus, the unique competence of these institutions in socioeconomic problems of the disadvantaged was reflected in the OEO's support to 43 black colleges in FY 1969. The Department of Labor has also successfully utilized these institutions as contract agents. Though limited in their budgets, the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities have stimulated and encouraged significant black college participation in their rich areas of concern.

The Arts Endowment provided 7.0 percent and the Humanities Endowment provided 10.5 percent of their total support for black colleges. It is noteworthy that these agencies from their inception sought ways to support black programs.

This report did destroy a long accepted but false assumption: that all black colleges are ignorant of Federal programs, fail to participate in those available, or compete inequitably with white schools. The fact is that many do participate well in all programs which support undergraduate institutions. Indeed, black colleges often are more successful in obtaining Federal grants than are traditionally white schools in certain parts of the country. Nonetheless, they could do better, and because of their modest resources and limited private support potential, should be considered in a special category by the Federal Government.

The Administration has already recognized the unique and important role that these institutions have played and continue to play in providing leadership in the black community. The Administration moreover realizes that categorical programs tend to limit black school participation, and accordingly the President recently proposed a new vehicle of broad assistance, the National Foundation for Higher Education.

The Federal Government can encourage a broadening of support among the agencies. It should sponsor new programs and propose needed enabling legislation. It should also establish systems of continuous, close linkages with the institutions themselves to expand Federal support under present legislation.

Even though this Administration has demonstrated more concern and provided more assistance to black colleges than any previous Administration, much remains to be done. The neglect of these institutions has persisted too long. The Administration must redouble its efforts to ensure that equal educational opportunity at the college level becomes a reality for the minority youth in this country. This literally means a

prospective tripling of matriculation for black students at both white and black colleges at the baccalaureate level. It also means that the black colleges, which enroll half of all black baccalaureate candidates, must be assisted if they are to accommodate these greatly increased enrollments and provide a rising level of quality education.

The Federal Government must assume the leadership and an increasing financial responsibility for this effort if the goal is to be achieved.

Accordingly, the depth of the need, the potential for Federal agency support, and the ultimate responsibility of the Government prompt the following recommendations:

Short range:

1. The White House should convene a conference of Federal officials, representing all agencies having education programs, and administrators of the black colleges. The conference should include an explanation and review of all Federal support programs, and establish means by which the Federal agencies and the colleges can maintain easy communications.

2. The Administration should request Federal agencies to review their education funding programs and make a special effort to redirect more of their funds to undergraduate education in general and to black colleges in particular. To help accomplish this, the Administration should create an interagency review panel (which would include a black college policy group) to work with black college representatives in determining types and amounts of support relevant to the particular needs of each institution.

3. The Administration should request the Federal agencies to inaugurate program orientation and proposal-writing workshops pertaining to specific programs having relevance to black colleges. Subsequently, the agencies should solicit preliminary proposals from these colleges which should be reviewed informally and returned with criticism prior to final submittal. This proposal-review is a long established practice for other institutions which customarily results in more funded proposals and correspondingly higher institutional morale.

4. The Administration should instruct the Federal agencies that wherever possible they should utilize black colleges as out-stations for agency-funded centers of inquiry, research and program development.

5. The Administration should request the regional offices, particularly Atlanta and Dallas, to appoint educational representatives to maintain liaison with the black colleges. Further, the regional offices should encourage the use of these colleges as sites for conferences and places for an interchange of personnel and ideas.

Long range:

1. The President should appoint a national advisory council on black affairs to meet periodically with him. Membership should comprise eminent black national leaders including a substantial number of black college educators. The council should advise the Federal Government on ways to involve black colleges in relating to society's broad needs and to become a prime resource for developing intellectual and professional leadership, such as in law, the health professions, industry, commerce and community affairs.

2. The Administration should move towards the elimination of all matching fund requirements at colleges enrolling a large proportion of students disadvantaged in either economic or academic terms. The requirement for matching funds has always been a major obstacle to maximum participation of black colleges in Federal programs.

3. The White House should direct appropriate Federal agencies to propose new legislation or revisions to existing legislation which have relevancy to the economic plight of black students and to the special needs of black colleges. Such proposals should include a new program of direct student support, institutional grants and expansion of the current Developing Institutions Program administered by the Office of Education.

The proposed National Foundation for Higher Education most nearly relates to needs for broad support. The Founda-

tion, if established by Congress, and provided ultimately with funds approaching one billion dollars annually, would undergird an adequate institutional support program across the collegiate spectrum.

4. The Administration should fund a National Center for Higher Education Information to provide directory and counseling service to collegiate institutions on available support programs in the executive branch. This center could add to and utilize the current Federal computer bank and data sources. The center specialists could assist college and university faculty in reviewing programs appropriate to their situation and approaching program directors for guidelines. This center would constitute a locus for academic referral to Federal agencies, and it would be of special usefulness to black colleges.

INDIVIDUAL AGENCY REPORTS

10 (no p 11, 12)

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The Atomic Energy Commission during 1969 allocated $121,032,000 to all institutions of higher learning. Of this total, $59,000 was directed to black institutions.

Black colleges received $45,000 from two of the seven program divisions of AEC and $14,000 from the Division of Nuclear Education and Training.

The Division of Biology and Medicine supported a long-term basic research contract in the amount of $12,000. The Division of Research granted a research contract in the amount of $33,467. Also, the Division of Nuclear Education and Training administered three contracts in the amounts of $1,000, $4,000, and $9,000 each.

The research that AEC supports is generally performed at institutions offering graduate degrees in science and engineering. Since only 11 black institutions offer these degrees, most black schools do not qualify for AEC research support.

A listing of the Commission's grants in fiscal year 1969 follows:

FY 1969 Awards to Colleges and Universities

(In Thousands)

	Operating	Capital Equipment	Construction	Total, All Institutions	White Institutions	Black Institutions
Production Division	$ 161	$ 0	$ 0	$ 161	$ 161	$ 0
Military Application	585	0	0	585	585	0
Reactor Development	2,049	159	10	2,218	2,218	0
Research Division	67,150	7,683	2,179	77,012	76,979	33
Biology and Medicine	31,125	897	420	32,442	32,430	12
Isotopes Development	446	15	0	461	461	0
Peaceful Nuclear Explosives	17	0	0	17	17	0

FY 1969 Awards in Colleges and Universities
(In Thousands)

	Operating	Capital Equipment	Construction	Total, All Institutions	White Institutions	Black Institutions
Training, Education and Information:						
DNET	6,239	138	30	6,407	6,393	14
All Other	121	0	0	121	121	0
Work for Other Federal Agencies	1,340	0	0	1,340	1,340	0
All Other	268	0	0	268	268	0
TOTAL	$109,501	$8,892	$2,639	$121,032	$120,973	$59

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The United States Civil Service Commission makes no grants to institutions of higher learning. As the central personnel agency of the Government, it is concerned with the Federal Government as an employer, and more specifically with providing direction and guidance to agency employers within the framework of the civil service merit system.

The Commission has taken a number of actions related to Federal employment in terms of increasing aid to the traditionally black colleges. As a first step, Federal employers throughout the United States have been encouraged to expand assistance to black colleges in their localities. The procedure provides for first determining what colleges want the Federal community to do for them and then determining what agencies can do to be of assistance. Typical assistance includes the following: 1) advice on curriculum changes which would better prepare students for entry into the Federal service, 2) use of Federal employees as guest lecturers or part-time instructors, 3) making laboratory and computer equipment, as well as other physical facilities, available to classes or individual students, 4) sharing library materials, films, and other topical information, and 5) expanding summer or part-time employment of students and faculty members.

In addition, cooperative agreements between Federal agency employers and those traditionally black colleges which offer cooperative education programs to their students are being expanded. This effort has two primary purposes. One is to prepare more black students for entry into career jobs with the Federal Government through their participation in cooperative education programs, including student employment during their cyclic work periods. The other is to encourage the expansion of cooperative education programs as a means for enriching curriculum, providing a vehicle for financial assistance to colleges and their students, and otherwise encouraging student preparation for meaningful careers in all employment sectors of the United States, public and private.

Active recruiting on black college campuses by Federal employers is continuing so that the largest possible number of black college graduates will have the opportunity to fill entry level positions in the administrative, professional, and technical fields.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture during fiscal year 1969 granted $156 million to all the land-grant universities and colleges. Seventeen black land-grant schools and two others received $607,044 or .4 percent of the total funds.

The Department has long supported research and extension services at the traditionally white land-grant universities. These universities had been designated by their respective State legislatures as the recipient institutions on a State matching fund basis; the black schools have been excluded from this category.

The Department, consequently, has provided minimum financial assistance to those black land-grant institutions established by the second Morrill Act in 1890. Tuskegee Institute, it should be noted, while not a land-grant institution, has

received considerably more funds than other black institutions for carrying out specific agricultural research programs.

Formula funds are authorized by Federal and State legislatures for research and extension in such fields as agriculture, marketing, nutrition, home economics, human development, quality of environment, and community improvement at the land-grant universities in each State.

Non-formula funded research is handled by grants, contracts, and cooperative arrangements in agriculture and forestry at both traditionally black and white institutions on a project basis.

Following is a table for FY 69 showing grants awarded by Agriculture to traditionally black institutions:

Institutional Grants and Amounts to Black Land-Grant Colleges

State		Number	Amount
Alabama	Alabama A & M College	2	$ 20,396
	Tuskegee Institute[1]	3	181,000
Arkansas	Arkansas A, M & N College	1	16,980
Delaware	Delaware State College	1	12,413
District of Columbia	Federal City College	1	113,400
Florida	Florida A & M University	2	14,946
Georgia	Atlanta University[1]	1	5,000
	Fort Valley State College	2	24,836
Kentucky	Kentucky State College	1	19,080
Louisiana	Southern University and A & M College	3	35,651
Maryland	Maryland State College	1	14,231
Mississippi	Alcorn A & M College	2	21,251
Missouri	Lincoln University	1	18,239
North Carolina	North Carolina A & T State Universi'y	4	23,924
Oklahoma	Langston University	1	15,956
South Carolina	South Carolina State College	1	17,143
Tennessee	Tennessee A & I State University	1	12,500
Texas	Prairie View A & M College	2	21,991
Virginia	Virginia State College	1	18,107
	TOTALS	31	$607,044

[1]Tuskegee Institute and Atlanta University are the only black non-land-grant institutions which received USDA funds in FY 1969.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Department of Commerce during 1969 provided a total of $4,913,724 to institutions of higher learning, including $1,989,000 awarded to five state maritime academies.

Three black universities–Southern, Atlanta, and Howard–received $145,858, or 3.0 percent of the total amount, from the Economic Development Administration. These grants were intended to help these schools establish centers through which they might provide economic development services to the communities and areas they serve.

An analysis of Commerce's support of institutions follows:

Agency	Institutions			Percent of Total to Black
	Black	White	Total	
Economic Development Adm.		$1,611,484	$1,757,342	
Southern University Atlanta University Howard University	$145,858			8.3
Office of State Technical Services[1]	-0-	1,040,382	1,040,382	0
Maritime Administration	-0-	2,116,000	2,116,000	0
California Maritime Academy Maine Maritime Academy Massachusetts Maritime Academy New York Maritime College Texas Maritime Academy	-0-	(1,989,000)	(1,989,000)	0
Other	-0-	(127,000)	(127,000)	0
TOTAL	**$145,858**	**$4,767,866**	**$4,913,724**	**3.0**

[1]OSTS lists an award of $1,496 to Langston University in FY 1969, but since that decision was made by the State, the amount is not shown here. A total of $4,872,504 was awarded by OSTS to all States, which then invited institutions to participate in the OSTS program.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The Department of Defense during fiscal year 1969 paid $292,406,000 to institutions of higher learning for educational services and for research, development, test and evaluation work. This amount included $9,735,000 for tuition assistance, $32,696,000 for civilian institution programs, and $249,975,000 for research, development, test and evaluation work.

While black colleges undoubtedly participated in the tuition assistance programs, there is no way to identify the number of participating colleges or the funds involved. Five black colleges participated in the civilian institution program and received a total of $41,268:

Howard University	$ 5,680
Atlanta University	1,470
Hampton Institute	33,168
D.C. Teachers College	75
Norfolk State College	875
TOTAL	$41,268

In addition, Tuskegee received one scholarship for tuition and books.

Howard University received two research contracts, one for $25,000 for general physics research and another for $34,000 for scientific and management education. A third Howard research project of basic scientific study received $20,764 in second-year continuation funds.

The Department of Defense also provided support to black colleges through the ROTC programs. There are presently 17 ROTC units at black colleges and universities with scholarship funds in the amount of $201,439.

Thus the total identifiable amount from DOD funds going to black colleges for these programs is $322,471.

Another contribution to black colleges by the Department of Defense has been through the release of surplus property, but this support is difficult to document since the Department

reports excess property, in fiscal year 1969 in the amount of $289 million, to the General Services Administration for proper disposition. A large proportion of Defense excess property reported in fiscal year 1969 was made available to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which in turn donated $164 million to educational institutions. Since the Department of Defense does not have control of this distribution, it has no breakdown of the value of its excess property contributed to black colleges.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, and WELFARE

HEW is the major Federal source of support to black colleges. Its allocations in 1969 totaled $90.2 million, or 74 percent of all Federal support to this group of schools. In HEW, the Office of Education, as might be expected, provided the bulk of the funds, $78.0 million.

The HEW agency summaries to black colleges are as follows:

Environmental Health Service	$78,000
Health Services and Mental Health Administration	3,822,000
National Institutes of Health	7,448,000
Office of Education	77,966,000
Social and Rehabilitation Service	842,000

In addition, through HEW, the Federal Government grants significant funds to Howard University. In 1969, they totaled $36,287,000. Since this amount represents a specific Congressional appropriation, it is not considered comparable to other agency programs listed in this report and consequently is not included.

Environmental Health Service

This agency during 1969 awarded $20,874,948 to institutions of higher learning, of which $20,797,261 went to predominantly white schools, and $77,687, or .4 percent, went to black colleges.

The agency does not have a training program at any of the black colleges.

The two black schools receiving research support and the amounts follow:

Howard University	$71,487
Shaw University	6,200
TOTAL	**$77,687**

Health Services and Mental Health Administration

Although few black schools provide instruction in the health professions, this agency has been providing funds to the principal ones which do:

Howard University Medical School
Howard University Dental School
Meharry Medical College
Charles R. Drew Post-Graduate Medical School
Tuskegee Institute
North Carolina Central University
Atlanta University
Dillard University
Hampton Institute

The Health Services and Mental Health Administration granted $3,821,578 to the above listed black institutions, or 1.4 percent of its total institutional grants, $275 million.

The HSMHA made grants in the areas of community health, maternal and child health, research and development, communicable diseases, mental health, and regional medical programs.

The Nation's two black medical schools received the bulk of the money. Howard's grants totaled $1,067,000, while Meharry's totaled $2,300,000.

A tabulation of the support follows:

Support of Traditionally Black Educational Institutions

Program	Institution	Amount
Community Health Service	Howard University	$ 105,072
	Meharry Medical College	105,063
	Howard University School of Dentistry	10,000
Maternal and Child Health Service	Howard University	325,000
	Meharry Medical College	572,000
	Tuskegee Institute	100,000
National Communicable Disease Center	North Carolina Central University	23,693
National Center for Health Services Research and Development	Howard University School of Dentistry	338,000
	Meharry Medical College	452,000
National Institute of Mental Health	Tuskegee Institute	22,318
	Howard University	85,541
	Atlanta University	28,869
	Dillard University	27,457
	Meharry Medical College	53,810
	Hampton Institute	17,355
Regional Medical Programs Service	Meharry Medical College	1,119,500
	Howard University Freedmen's Hospital	203,000
	Charles R. Drew Post-Graduate Medical School	232,900
TOTAL		$3,821,578

Note: The Federal Health Programs Service, Health Facilities Planning and Construction Service, Indian Health Service, and National Center for Health Statistics provided no support to black colleges.

National Institutes of Health

The National Institutes of Health during fiscal year 1969 granted $849,600,000 to institutions of higher learning. The black colleges received $7,448,397 of this amount, or .9 percent.

A detail of the support areas and the amounts for all schools, traditionally white and traditionally black, follows:

Program	Total[1]	Black Colleges	White Colleges
Research Grants	499,300,000	1,351,722	497,948,278
Training Grants	260,700,000	4,515,193	256,184,807
Traineeship, Fellowship, & Research Career Program Awards	52,400,000	61,776	52,338,224
Medical Library Grants	1,500,000	48,051	1,451,949
Student Loan Programs	35,700,000	1,471,655	34,228,345
Total	$849,600,000	$7,448,397	$842,151,603

[1]Data are rounded and represent totals for institutions of higher education only. Data are not totals of the entire program. Excluded are grants and awards to other types of institutions.

Office of Education

The Office of Education provided $1.257 billion in fiscal year 1969 to institutions of higher education, including funds allocated for student loans. Of this total, $78.0 million went to approximately 100 black colleges. This dollar figure represents 6.2 percent of the total allocated.

I. The Bureau of Higher Education (BHE) contributed nearly 90 percent of OE's total support for black colleges, or $69.7 million. Fifty-six percent, or $39.3 million, of the Bureau's black college money went for student aid—educational opportunity grants, college work study, and student loans. The largest single amount of support in addition to student aid was provided by the Developing Institutions Program authorized under Title III of the Higher Education Act. More than half of all Title III money, or $15.8 million, went to 79 black colleges. Other BHE support for these schools breaks down thus: $5 million from the Upward Bound and Talent Search programs, $5.9 million from the undergraduate facilities construction program, $1.4 million from the land-grant colleges program, and the remaining $2.3 million from such programs as graduate facilities construction, NDEA graduate fellowships, equipment for undergraduate instruction, and higher education personnel training.

II. The Bureau of Educational Personnel Development made 43 grants to 23 black colleges totaling $3.454 million.

The grants fell into the following categories:

Teacher Fellowships	$ 424,485
Institutes (both summer and academic year)	2,128,281
Teacher Corps	901,018
	$3,453,784

The Bureau has special responsibility to support the training of educational personnel. During 1969, in 23 black colleges, the Bureau involved 1,162 participants of whom an estimated 90 percent were black. The fellowship programs included elementary and secondary education, geography, education for the disadvantaged, special education, and social science under Title V-C, EPDA. The institute programs included English, social studies, history, vocational education, arts and humanities, civics, and history under Title V-D, EPDA.

III. The Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education supplies minimum aid to colleges and universities, either black or white. In fiscal year 1969, it provided $319,239 in grants to three black colleges for training institutes and technical assistance in desegregating school districts, as authorized by Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

IV. The Bureau of Education for the Handicapped allocated $359,500 to 11 black colleges. These funds provided aid for a total of 115 undergraduate and graduate students in training to become teachers of the mentally retarded and emotionally disturbed. One of these schools received a planning grant and one program development grant in the area of the mentally retarded.

V. The Bureau of Adult, Vocational, and Library Programs provided a total of $1.5 million to more than 80 black colleges. Over half this money went to help library resources and to provide opportunities for training librarians.

Funds from the Community Service and Continuing Education program supported grants totaling $226,500 to 24 black colleges for community oriented projects, adult education programs, and social services. The remaining money was allocated to a consortium of six black schools through the Adult Basic Education Program. The six schools are working

with the Southern Regional Education Board to develop training programs for teachers of adults. These figures exclude funds for training under the Manpower Development and Training Act, which are reported in the Labor Department analysis.

VI. The National Center for Educational Research and Development spent $2.5 million on 23 educational research projects at 20 black colleges. The projects covered a range of topics including teacher education, curriculum development, and dropouts. One of the larger grants went to Howard University to establish an Institute for Minority Business Education. The Department of Commerce assisted in the administration of this grant.

VII. The Institute for International Studies awarded a total of $158,253 to three black universities—Howard, Lincoln, and Texas Southern—to support African language and area centers under Title VI of NDEA.

A listing of programs awarding funds to black colleges follows:

Bureau and Program	Amount
Bureau of Higher Education	
Upward Bound	$ 4,753,944
Talent Search	230,245
Graduate Facilities	466,603
NDEA Title IV Fellowships	148,400
EPDA Part E Fellowships	54,000
Undergraduate Facilities	5,941,774
Undergraduate Equipment	463,640
Educational Opportunity Grants	13,932,109
College Work-Study	14,665,576
NDEA Student Loans	10,745,147
Facilities Loans	628,000
Developing Institutions	15,828,500
EPDA Part E Training	436,559
Land-Grant Assistance	1,398,186
Sub-Total	69,692,683
Bureau of Educational Personnel Development	
EPDA Title V-B-1	424,485
EPDA Title V-C	2,128,281
EPDA Title V-D	901,018
Sub-Total	3,453,784

Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education	
Training and Assistance to Desegregating School Districts	319,239
Bureau of Education for the Handicapped	
Training of Teachers for Handicapped Children	359,500
Bureau of Adult, Vocational, and Library Programs	
College Library Resources	738,477
Librarianship Training	180,301
Adult Basic Education Teacher Training	352,000
Community Service and Continuing Education	226,496
Sub-Total	1,497,274
National Center for Educational Research and Development	
Educational Research Projects	2,484,934
Institute for International Studies	
African Language and Area Studies	158,253
TOTAL for Office of Education	**$77,965,667**

Social and Rehabilitation Service

This DHEW agency spent $68,222,000 in fiscal year 1969 for activities conducted on college campuses, of which $841,902 or 1.2 percent went to black schools.

Following is a description of the programs and a breakdown of how the agency allocated its funds to schools:

1. *Administration on Aging*

   The agency spent $2,079 million during the year but the only project involving blacks was a modest one for both whites and blacks (12 foster grandparents and 24 children) at Hubbard Hospital of Meharry Medical School, costing $30-35 thousand annually.

2. *Medical Services Administration*

   No higher education institutions were eligible to participate in this program which requires State plans.

3. *Assistance Payments Administration*

This program provides support for AFDC children under 21 who attend college. There is no information as to whether black students benefit, although 50 percent of AFDC families are black and their children are eligible to receive this assistance. No institutional support is available.

4. *Community Services Administration*

Since 1963, child welfare training grants have been made annually to Howard and Atlanta Universities. In 1969, Atlanta received $45,149 for training grants, and $37,267 for master's degree trainees. During the same period, Howard received $69,058 in training grants and $32,588 for the master's program. These totalled $184,062.

In CSA's program on child welfare research and demonstration, there were no current grants to black institutions although Fisk and Howard had completed projects.

5. *Rehabilitation Services Administration*

This Administration funded three black colleges for a total of $163,967 during the year. In addition, RSA funded three college programs for graduate social work and rehabilitation medicine as follows:

Atlanta University	Graduate Social Work	$ 38,294
Howard University	Medicine (Rehabilitation)	52,623
	Graduate Social Work	33,551
Meharry Medical College	Medicine (Rehabilitation)	39,499
		$163,967

6. *Office of Research, Demonstration, and Training*

A. Research and Demonstration

There were no existing research and development programs at black colleges in counseling, training, evaluation or developing motivational skills.

B. Research and Training Centers

Currently, all are located in white institutions.

C. *Directed Research*

No black schools held research grants.

D. *Manpower Training*

The following table shows the distribution of funds to black colleges and universities in FY 1969 for the training of graduate and undergraduate students in social work.

Institution	State	Amount	Comments
Catawba & Livingston Colleges	N. Carolina	$ 49,572	Consortium of a predominantly white and a predominantly black college
Benedict College	S. Carolina	59,583	
Norfolk State College	Virginia	54,989	
North Carolina A&T State University	N. Carolina	47,353	
Loyola University, St. Mary's Dominican College, & Xavier University	Louisiana	54,072	Consortium of 3 Catholic colleges
Atlanta University	Georgia	74,828	Within the Atlanta University consortium
Baylor University, Paul Quinn College, & McLennan Community College	Texas	44,376	Consortium of 3 institutions
Tuskegee Institute & Talladega College	Alabama	78,330	Consortium of 2 predominantly black colleges
College of the Virgin Islands	Virgin Islands	30,770	
TOTAL		**$493,873**	

A table of the SRS program follows:

	White Schools	Black Schools	Total
Administration on Aging	$ 2,078,520	none	$ 2,078,520
Community Services Administration	10,015,938	$184,062	10,200,000
Rehabilitation Services Administration	30,533,545	163,967	30,697,512
Research and Demonstration	10,931,608	none	10,931,608
Research and Training Centers	10,275,000	none	10,275,000
Directed Research	325,221	none	325,221
Manpower Training	2,506,127	493,873	3,000,000
Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development	714,274	none	714,274
TOTAL	**$67,380,233**	**841,902**	**$68,222,135**

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The primary effort of the Department of Housing and Urban Development in support of black colleges is through the College Housing Program which provides loans and debt service grants to institutions of higher education for construction of student and faculty housing, student unions, and dining halls.

The Division of College Housing at HUD reported a total in excess of $300 million in direct loans, debt service grants, and HUD-supported private loans to colleges and universities during fiscal year 1969. Black colleges represented $16,933,600 of this amount, or 5.6 percent of the program.

In fiscal year 1969, HUD made direct housing loans to 73 institutions, three of which were traditionally black colleges. These loans totalled $65,172,000; black colleges received $2,405,000. Debt service grants of $5,500,000 were allocated to 142 colleges by HUD, with nine black institutions sharing $300,600 of this amount. In all, such grants supported a total of $230,000,000 in private loans. Black colleges constituted $14,228,000 of this loan total.

Predominantly Black Colleges Receiving Fund Reservations during FY 1969 College Housing Program

DIRECT LOANS

	Federal Funds	Housing Accommodations	Dining Seats
Georgia			
Morris Brown College	$ 935,000	168	
Mississippi			
Rust College	570,000	190	
North Carolina			
St. Augustine College	900,000	400	
Subtotal	$2,405,000	758	

DEBT SERVICE GRANTS

	Grant Amount	HUD Supported Loan Amount	Housing Accommo-dations	Dining Seats
Alabama				
Alabama A & M College	$ 8,100	$ 385,000		
Alabama A & M College	4,900	230,000		432
Florida				
Florida A & M University	23,000	1,090,000	80	
Kentucky				
Kentucky State College	24,200	1,145,000		
Louisiana				
Southern University & A & M College	37,600	1,778,000		
Mississippi				
Jackson State College	54,500	2,580,000	690	
Alcorn A & M University	21,100	1,000,000	300	
Ohio				
Central State University	41,200	1,950,000	300	
South Carolina				
South Carolina State College	28,300	1,340,000	448	295
Texas				
Prairie View A & M College	57,700	2,730,000	1,518	1,865
Subtotal	300,600	14,228,000	3,336	2,592
TOTAL	**$2,705,600**	**$14,228,000**	**4,094**	**2,592**

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

During 1969, the Department of the Interior granted $32 million to institutions of higher learning. One black institution received $10,000 of this amount, or .03 percent of the total.

The Department provided money from several sources including the following: Bureau of Mines, Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Geological Survey, National Park Service, Federal Water Quality Administration, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and Office of Saline Water.

Howard University received $10,000 relating to water quality. A listing of funds paid out by the Department follows:

Bureau or Office	Total Paid to All Colleges	Total Paid to Predominantly Black Institutions
Bureau of Land Management	$ 463,000	$ -0-
Bonneville Power Administration	226,000	-0-
Bureau of Mines	732,000	-0-
Bureau of Reclamation	2,983,000	-0-
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	471,000	-0-
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries	1,345,000	-0-
Geological Survey	2,364,000	-0-
Office of Saline Water	5,717,000	-0-
National Park Service	538,000	-0-
Office of Water Resources Research	7,950,000	-0-
Federal Water Quality Administration	9,240,000	10,000
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation	-0-	-0-
Office of Assistant Secretary of Fish, Wildlife, Parks & Marine Resources	24,000	-0-
TOTAL	$32,053,000	$10,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Department of Justice, through the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, provided funds to institutions of higher learning for support of students in law enforcement education programs. This program spent $6,481,600 in fiscal year 1969, of which $204,400, or 3.2 percent of the total went to black schools.

These awards provided student loans and grants to public law enforcement personnel and to other persons who wished to enter the law enforcement field. The funds were awarded to the schools which then selected the individual recipients.

A listing of the awards by Justice to the black colleges follows:

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Fiscal Year 1969

Total to All Institutions	$6,481,600
Traditionally Black	
Alabama A&M College	3,200
Washington Technical Institute	21,400
Florida A&M University	70,100
Florida Memorial College	13,000
Fort Valley State College	6,500
Morgan State College	66,800
Cheyney State College	8,200
South Carolina State College	1,000
Tyler Junior College	5,000
Prairie View A&M College	2,200
Compton College	7,000
TOTAL	$ 204,400

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Department of Labor provided grants, direct contracts and subcontracts with universities, colleges, junior colleges and post-high school technical institutes in fiscal year 1969 totaling $36,361,426. Virtually all of these funds were provided by the Manpower Administration which allocates 99% of the Department funds which go to academic institutions.

Labor spent $3,530,202 (9.7%) of the total in 26 grants and contracts with 21 predominantly black institutions throughout the country. Included in this figure is $1,815,059 (51% of the total) which went to the Washington Technical Institute in the District of Columbia. This is because the District is the only segment of the Employment Security System which is an integral part of the Department of Labor, and because the Washington Technical Institute enjoys a special position as a manpower resource. Accordingly, this sum—which would normally go to a State agency—must be subtracted from the total since the Institute received the funds in lieu of a State agency.

Thus, the actual funds to black institutions totaled $1,715,143 in 23 grants and contracts with 20 black institutions. This was 4.9% of the total Labor funds spent. Labor Department contracts with black institutions have been for program operation customarily at entry-job level.

The Office of Manpower Research and Development has provided $75,000 a year to Atlanta University and Norfolk State College in institutional grants for manpower research for the past four years. These grants are being phased out as new ones are provided to Virginia State at Petersburg and North Carolina A and T State University.

A breakdown of Department of Labor funds granted institutions of higher learning in fiscal year 1969 follows:

Agency	Predominantly Black Institutions	Predominantly White Institutions	Total
Manpower Administration			
National Contracts (detail below)	$2,355,956	$ 7,681,222	$10,037,178
State, Local Subcontracts	1,174,246	24,817,672	25,991,918
Subtotal	3,530,202	32,498,894	36,029,096
Workplace Standards Administration	-0-	220,000	220,000
Bureau of Labor Statistics	-0-	91,330	91,330
International Labor Affairs	-0-	21,000	21,000
TOTALS	**$3,530,202**	**$32,831,224**	**$36,361,426**
Deducting Washington Technical Institute	(1,815,059)		(1,815,059)
	$1,715,143	$32,831,224	$34,546,367

Manpower Funds Spent in Collegiate Institutions

Program	Predominantly Black No.	Dollar Value	Predominantly White No.	Dollar Value	Total
Office of National Projects	2	$1,110,255	15	$ 743,850	$ 1,854,105
Special Manpower Programs (E&D)[1]	1	20,488	16	1,569,221	1,589,709
Office of Evaluation[2]	1	50,454	3	164,903	215,357
Training & Technical Assistance[3] (USTES)	1	256,209	1	250,000	506,209
Office of Manpower Research					
(a) Institutional Grants	2	150,000	5	375,000	525,000
(b) New Research					
EOA Delegated	0		4	250,019	250,019
Work Incentive	0		8	819,572	819,572
MDTA	0		11	411,676	411,676
Subtotal	(2)	(150,000)	(28)	(1,856,267)	(2,006,267)
Regional Manpower Administrators[4] (Direct Contracts)	1	768,550	14	3,096,981	3,865,531
TOTALS[5] (Eliminating Duplications)	6	$2,355,956	77	$7,681,222	$10,037,178

[1] Special Manpower Programs: only programs funded in FY 1969 are counted. Hence contract extension (e.g., Tuskegee on "mobility," i.e., subsidized relocation) do not show.

[2] The figures include $30,000 for a private consortium of Fisk professors and $20,000 for a similar private faculty group from Purdue. Both the latter principal investigators happened to be black but are listed on the "white" side.

[3] By agreement with HEW, these "AMIDS"—Area Manpower Institutes for Development of Staff—are paid from MDTA funds but the contracts are administered by the Office of Education.

[4] The Atlanta region reports no direct contracts with white or black schools. The Dallas region reports two Neighborhood Youth Corps projects and a small JOBS contract, all with small white schools. Most of the 111 organized black colleges are in these two regions.

[5] This counts the University of Missouri at Kansas City (an OJT contract) and at Columbia ($200,000 to train WIN staff) as separate institutions.

Predominantly Black Collegiate Institutions Holding Manpower Contracts

(Institutions asterisked are among the 111 organized black colleges)

ALABAMA:	*Alabama A & M (Huntsville), $15,487, Concentrated Employment Program.
ARKANSAS:	*Shorter College, $11,841, New Careers Program. *Arkansas A, M & N, $10,800, Work Incentive Program.
CALIFORNIA:	Compton Junior College, $47,680, Work Incentive Program.
FLORIDA:	*Florida A & M University, $225,477, Manpower Development and Training Act.
GEORGIA:	*Atlanta University, $75,000, 4th year of Manpower Research Institutional Grant. *Atlanta University, $178, Employment Service Staff Development. *Clark College, $50,000, Title III Research on Urban Adjustment, Rural, Immigrant.
KENTUCKY:	*Kentucky State College, $180, Employment Service Staff Development.
LOUISIANA:	*Dillard University, $240, Work Incentive Program.
MISSISSIPPI:	*Coahoma Junior College, $337,450, Manpower Development and Training. *Mississippi Valley State College, $205,147, also MDTA.
TENNESSEE:	*Tennessee A & I State, $108,327, Concentrated Employment Program. *Tennessee A & I State, $20,488, study of dyslexia among Nashville trainees. *Meharry Medical College, $370, Work Incentive Program. *Fisk University, $20,454, evaluation of Nashville Concentrated Employment. *Fisk University, $30,000 (faculty consortium) Evaluation of Delta CEP.
TEXAS:	*Texas Southern University, $920, New Careers Program. *St. Phillips College (San Antonio), $87,748, Manpower Development and Training. Lee Junior College (Pasadena, Texas), $41,271, also MDTA.
VIRGINIA:	*Virginia State (Petersburg), $319,955, "Mainstream" project, older workers. *Norfolk State, $75,000, 4th year of Manpower Research Institutional Grant.
W. VIRGINIA:	*West Virginia State College, $31,130, New Careers Program.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:	Washington Technical Institute, $790,300, New Careers Program. Washington Technical Institute, $256,209, Area Manpower Institute for Staff Development. Washington Technical Institute, $768,550, Two MDTA Contracts.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Department of State has involved black colleges in several kinds of Departmental sponsored activities. These include a variety of programs both domestic and international.

A number of black educators serve on the boards and commissions concerned with policies and programs of the Department's Educational and Cultural Exchange Program.

Fifteen black colleges participated in State's International Educational Exchange Programs in 1968 and 1969 either receiving as grantees nationals from other countries or sending abroad their students or faculty for study, research, or lecturing. Twenty Americans from these institutions received grants; and ten foreign students were in attendance at black colleges.

Through institutional visits and consultation with officials of black colleges, International Visitors and other State Department grantees from abroad have furthered their academic and professional purposes in visiting the U.S. Among the colleges and universities facilitating these visits were such institutions as: Atlanta, Clark, Dillard, Fisk, Hampton, Howard, Lincoln, Meharry, Morehouse, Piney Woods, Spelman and Tuskegee.

During 1969, State personnel visited 20 black schools of the 194 colleges designated for foreign service recruitment purposes. In FY 1969, State made Grant Agreements with three schools for services to Department exchange programs totaling $317,672, of which one was a black college; Lincoln University received $224,839 to assist in the training of students from southern African countries. Grants to Lincoln have totalled $2,484,483 in seven years.

State also made ten Grant-in-Aid Agreements to further college programs in international education. These totaled $264,655.

An analysis of the latest complete State funding to institutions follows:

Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs

Grants to Higher Educational Institutions
Fiscal Year 1969

1. Grant Agreements with universities and colleges for services to Bureau programs

White Institutions		Black Institutions	
Indiana University Foundation	$50,560	Lincoln University	$224,839
University of Wisconsin	42,273		
	$92,833		$224,839

2. Grant-in-Aid Agreements to Further College and University programs

Bologna Center (Johns Hopkins University)	$ 65,000
University of California	62,176
Indiana University Foundation	2,590
University of Iowa	23,975
University of Kansas	13,531
State University of New York	36,000
Rutgers University	12,370
University of Southern California	[illegible]
Stanford University	5,193
Wayne State University	35,602
TOTAL	$264,655

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

This Department is the most recently established. It is still in the process of developing educational support programs for colleges. During fiscal year 1969, the Department provided no financial assistance to black colleges, although it did allocate a total of $13,203,997 to white institutions of higher education.

The Department of Transportation plans to call for the involvement of black schools in research and training grants during 1970. Contracts have been established and programs are being developed for funding in fiscal year 1970.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

During the past 11 years, NASA has obligated $1.65 million to black colleges. Prior to fiscal year 1969, the agency had obligated nearly $1 million to five black schools for doctoral-level research, graduate student training, and research support activities. Howard received two-thirds of these funds.

In the summer of 1968, NASA initiated a program to develop continuing relationships between NASA laboratories and black schools which would be mutually beneficial. To initiate the program, the agency awarded funds to Morgan State College, Hampton Institute, Alabama A&M, and Prairie View A&M. These schools were to identify interest and potential in their own faculties and those of other nearby black schools for specified scientific and technological research in areas related to aerospace.

NASA's total expenditures for all institutions of higher education in fiscal year 1969 was $128.4 million, of which black schools received $694,000.

A table showing the funds flowing to black schools in fiscal year 1969 follows:

Institution	Dollars
Alabama A & M College	$ 36,000
Bishop College	21,000
Bowie State College	25,000
Delaware State College	9,000
Federal City College	59,000
Hampton Institute	49,000
Howard University	217,000
Morgan State College	45,000
Oakwood College	25,000
Prairie View A & M College	64,000
Talladega College	19,000
Texas Southern University	77,000
Tuskegee Institute	48,000
TOTAL	**$694,000**

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

The National Endowment for the Arts during fiscal year 1969 made grants to colleges in the following areas and amounts:

Architecture	$296,500
Dance	133,734
Music	60,385
Literature	25,034
Theatre	10,000
Total	**$525,653**

Because the purpose of the Arts Endowment is not specifically related to colleges as institutions but rather to the arts, few of the programs were designed for a particular academic situation. The Arts Program for Poets in Developing Colleges, however, plus modest sums in music, dance, and theatre did include black colleges. The total expenditure for these black schools in 1969 was $36,959, or 7.0 percent of the total spent for college related arts programs. The support flowed to the specific fields in the following amounts:

Poetry	$11,484
Literature	13,550
Music	1,925
Theatre	10,000
Total	**$36,959**

This included a $13,550 grant made to City College of New York for a program of aid to black students known as "Operation Seek."

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

The National Endowment for the Humanities during fiscal year 1969 awarded $286,442 to black schools or 10.5% of the $2,732,000 granted to all institutions of higher learning.

The Endowment made grants of $10,000 or less to 16 black schools for the development of their faculties. It also granted sums ranging up to $42,840 for summer institutes and other educational purposes.

During the Endowment's short history, it has made 325 grants to colleges, 29 of which were black institutions. The total grants have been $5,502,437, of which black schools received $344,912 or 6.26%.

A listing of the Humanities Endowment's grants to black colleges in FY 1969 follows:

Summer Institutes	
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia	$ 35,000
Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana	31,692
Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland	8,800
North Carolina College at Durham	19,000
Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee	20,000
Education	
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia	$ 17,500
Mary Holmes Junior College, West Point, Mississippi	42,840
Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia	1,500
Faculty Development	
Alabama A & M College, Normal, Alabama	$ 1,500
Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama	7,000
Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida	4,150
Albany State College, Albany, Georgia	8,460
Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia	8,670
Xavier University, New Orleans, Louisiana	7,450
Bowie State College, Bowie, Maryland	7,650
Coahoma Junior College, Clarksdale, Mississippi	9,000
Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi	1,550
Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina	7,160
Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pennsylvania	10,000
Benedict College, Columbia, South Carolina	9,150
Claflin College, Orangeburg, South Carolina	7,520
South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, South Carolina	6,350
Jarvis Christian College, Hawkins, Texas	5,900
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia	8,600
TOTAL	**$286,442**

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The National Science Foundation's total grants in fiscal year 1969 to all institutions totaled $367 million, of which black institutions received $3.5 million or 1.0 percent.

The Foundation has provided direct grants to black schools and has included the schools in a variety of enrichment programs.

Black faculty attend institutes and seminars for college teachers under grants made to leading universities. They participate in projects encouraging science curriculum improvement. They also enjoy indirect support from other foundation sponsored activities.

A listing of the black colleges by State, their individual grants, and the State totals follows:

State	Number of Grants	Amount (Thousands)
Alabama		
Alabama A & M College	2	$ 54
Stillman College	1	30
Talladega College	1	8
Tuskegee Institute	5	172
Subtotal	9	264
Delaware		
Delaware State College	1	3
Subtotal	1	3
District of Columbia		
D.C. Teachers College	1	48
Howard University	5	129
Subtotal	6	177
Florida		
Bethune-Cookman College	1	5
Florida A & M University	3	59
Subtotal	4	64
Georgia		
Atlanta University	2	126
Clark College	2	36
Morehouse College	2	162
Savannah State College	2	43
Spelman College	1	2
Subtotal	9	369
Louisiana		
Dillard University	1	48
Grambling College	4	118

Southern University	3	96
Xavier University	1	8
Subtotal	9	270
Maryland		
Morgan State College	3	416
Subtotal	3	416
Mississippi		
Alcorn A & M College	2	75
Jackson State College	1	49
Mississippi Valley State College	1	24
Subtotal	4	148
North Carolina		
Bennett College	4	132
North Carolina A & T State University	1	73
North Carolina Central University	1	49
St. Augustine's College	2	21
Subtotal	8	275
Ohio		
Central State University	2	53
Subtotal	2	53
Oklahoma		
Langston University	1	3
Subtotal	1	3
Pennsylvania		
Lincoln University	1	40
Subtotal	1	40
South Carolina		
Benedict College	2	13
Claflin College	1	38
Morris College	1	28
South Carolina State College	2	95
Subtotal	6	174
Tennessee		
Fisk University	4	383
Knoxville College	1	9
Lane College	1	46
LeMoyne-Owen College	1	10
Subtotal	7	448
Texas		
Bishop College	1	4
Huston-Tillotson College	2	64
Prairie View A & M College	4	103
Texas Southern University	4	140
Subtotal	11	311
Virginia		
Hampton Institute	3	138
Virginia State College	5	359
Subtotal	8	497
TOTAL	**89**	**$3,512**

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

The Office of Economic Opportunity during fiscal year 1969 awarded 877 grants totaling $73,886,532 to 85 universities and colleges. Forty-three black colleges were among the grantees and they received $6,869,148 or 9.3 percent of the total.

The OEO programs included Upward Bound, migrant education, high school equivalency training, Head Start, project staff training, and general technical assistance.

Of the total going to black colleges, Mary Holmes Junior College received $197,992. This amount included a CAP demonstration grant of $144,800 to run a pilot program in four Mississippi counties. It also contained a supplemental grant of $49,470 for legal service programs, and a $3,722 grant for technical assistance to an emergency fund and medical services program in Mississippi.

A list of the black institutions and the funds they received from OEO follows:

Howard University	$ 125,546
Kentucky State College	100,870
Maryland State College	69,727
Winston-Salem State College	95,685
Shaw University	235,488
Lincoln University	114,539
Hampton Institute	113,884
Virginia State College	65,676
Virginia Union University	119,095
Tuskegee Institute	1,298,620
Talladega College	185,592
Stillman College	105,034
Florida A & M University	141,954
Savannah State College	140,156
Albany State College	64,240
Atlanta University	424,956
Clark College	270,178
Morehouse College	156,707
Morris Brown College	126,884
Fort Valley State College	110,488
Paine College	71,302
Tougaloo College	118,749
Alcorn A & M University	67,405
Mississippi Valley State College	132,038

Mississippi Industrial College	70,914
Claflin College	119,389
Fisk University	163,189
Tennessee A & I State University	99,793
Knoxville College	163,542
Lane College	128,970
Lemoyne College	82,284
Central State University	116,559
Arkansas A, M & N College	65,014
Philander Smith College	114,766
Southern University	137,726
Grambling College	117,852
Dillard University	68,688
Xavier University of Louisiana	95,980
Langston University	114,757
Texas Southern University	353,671
Huston-Tillotson College	73,387
Prairie View A&M College	129,862
Mary Holmes Junior College	197,992
TOTAL	**$6,869,148**

PEACE CORPS

The Peace Corps during fiscal year 1969 spent $5,983,000 for training contracts with institutions of higher learning. Of this amount, $320,000, or 5.3 percent, went to a black institution—Lincoln University.

Over the years, the Peace Corps has contracted with other black schools. In 1963, the Corps awarded contracts to Howard University and Lincoln University; in 1964, to Central State, Lincoln University, and Southern University; in 1965, to Hampton University, Lincoln University, and Southern University; in 1967, to Tuskegee; and in 1968, to North Carolina College (now called North Carolina Central University).

In general, contracts have rarely been awarded for the second time to black institutions. Lincoln University is the sole exception. It has a seven-year record of contracting with the Peace Corps.

SUMMARY OF RECENT AND CURRENT PROGRAMS AT BLACK INSTITUTIONS

Lincoln University, Pennsylvania

Training 150 Peace Corps Trainees for programs in Guyana and the Eastern Caribbean
Dates: June 29, 1969 to September 5, 1969
Cost: $320,035

From 1962 to the present, Peace Corps has entered into contracts for the training of Peace Corps volunteers with nine black colleges or universities and one black southern community center (private institution). The following list shows the nine black institutions that have received Peace Corps contracts.

Institution	Date	PC Program
1. Atlanta University	1965	Ghana
2. Central State University	1964	Nigeria
3. Hampton Institute	1965	Sierra Leone
4. Howard University	1962	Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, Niger, Senegal, Togo
	1963	Gabon
5. Lincoln University	1963	Liberia
	1964	Tanzania
	1965	Guyana, Eastern Caribbean
	1969	
	1965	Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone
6. Morehouse College	1965	Ghana
7. North Carolina College	1968	Liberia
8. Southern University	1964	Niger, Senegal
	1965	Guinea, Niger, Senegal
9. Tuskegee Institute	1967	Malawi
Private Institution:		
Penn Community Center	1967	Gabon
Frogmore, South Carolina	1968	Botswana

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian Institution makes no grants to institutions of higher education; however, it does make its facilities for study and research available to academic investigators. It also has a limited number of stipends available to support dissertation research and postdoctoral investigators. This concentration at the doctoral level limits opportunities to undergraduate institutions, as most predominantly black colleges are designated.

Recently, the Institution broadened its mailing list to include black institutions, and it is hoped that increased publicity and direct contacts will stimulate student interest. For the first time, during 1970 staff members will visit colleges and universities to acquaint their faculties and officers with Smithsonian opportunities. The Institution indicates that it has placed the highest priority on relating to predominantly black institutions.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Direct support from the Veterans Administration to colleges is provided solely in the form of research funds and a $3 reporting fee per year for each veteran scholastically enrolled. During fiscal year 1969, the VA paid a total of $1,796,053 in reporting fees to 4,375 post-secondary institutions. Included were payments to 114 black colleges amounting to $28,395.

The Veterans Administration's programs of educational assistance do not differentiate on the basis of race, creed or national origin. The VA pays educational benefits directly to eligible veterans. During calendar year 1969, there were 9,465 veterans enrolled in 114 black colleges. Averaging $155 per veteran per month, the VA in fiscal year 1969 paid approximately $13,204,000 to veterans attending black schools.

Also, research funds totaling $46,076 were granted to investigators affiliated with a traditionally black medical

school (Howard) for medical research at VA hospitals. These figures are not reflected in the recapitulation table because they do not constitute direct support to the institutions. In addition to the veteran student support, the VA made its hospital clinical facilities and professional staff available to train approximately 100 black medical students.

Total Amounts Allocated by Federal Agencies to Traditionally Black and Traditionally White Institutions, FY 1969
(In thousands of dollars)

Agency	Institutions			Percent of Total to Black
	Black	White	Total	
Atomic Energy Commission	$ 59	$ 120,973	$ 121,032	.05
Civil Service Commission	0	0	0	.00
Department of Agriculture	607	155,393	156,000	.4
Department of Commerce	146	4,768	4,914	3.0
Department of Defense	322	292,084	292,406	.1
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	90,156	2,380,080	2,470,236	3.6
Environmental Health Service	(78)	(20,797)	(20,875)	(.4)
Health Services and Mental Health Administration	(3,822)	(270,717)	(274,539)	(1.4)
National Institutes of Health	(7,448)	(842,152)	(849,600)	(.9)
Office of Education	(77,966)	(1,179,034)	(1,257,000)	(6.2)
Social and Rehabilitation Service	(842)	(67,380)	(68,222)	(1.2)
Department of Housing and Urban Development	16,934	283,738	300,672	5.6
Department of the Interior	10	32,043	32,053	.03
Department of Justice	204	6,278	6,482	3.1
Department of Labor[1]	1,715	32,831	34,546	5.0
Department of State	225	357	582	38.7
Department of Transportation	0	13,204	13,204	.0
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	694	127,706	128,400	.5
National Endowment for the Arts	37	489	526	7.0
National Endowment for the Humanities	286	2,446	2,732	10.5
National Science Foundation	3,512	363,488	367,000	1.0
Office of Economic Opportunity	6,869	67,018	73,887	9.3
Peace Corps	320	5,663	5,983	5.3
Smithsonian Institution	0	0	0	.0
Veterans Administration	28	1,768	1,796	1.6
TOTAL	$122,124	$3,890,327	$4,012,451[2]	3.0

[1] Figures shown exclude $1,815,059 going to Washington Technical Institute, which received the funds for the District of Columbia in lieu of a State agency.
[2] Total includes grants and loans to all institutions.

APPENDIX

Explanation of Differences Between June 1970 and January 1971 Printings of Federal Agencies and Black Colleges[1]

Agency	Change	Change in amount to black colleges	Change in total
Civil Service Commission	Agency representative asked to have new copy substituted.	None	None
Department of Agriculture	Agency did not report funds awarded to Federal City College.	+$113,400	None
Department of Defense	Agency review identified several grants not reported for original report.	+$322,471	None
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	(See changes of constituent agencies.)	+$2,896,069	-$28,295,397
Health Services and Mental Health Administration	Agency asked to have a grant to Howard University removed from its report.	(-$154,826)	None
National Institutes of Health	Agency substituted FY 1969 data for 1968 data published in first report.	(+$2,233,842)	(-$28,295,397)
Office of Education			
Bureau of Higher Education	Changes resulted from errors in reporting in some programs, including omission of specific grants and failure to report anything for one program.	(+$1,503,086)	None
Bureau of Educational Personnel Development	Bureau submitted revised figures for black colleges.	(+$388,284)	None
Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education	Division of Equal Educational Opportunity, the only Bureau component reporting funds to black colleges, submitted revised figures.	(+$172,679)	None
Bureau of Education for the Handicapped	Bureau submitted revised figures for black colleges.	(+$81,200)	None

Bureau of Adult, Vocational, and Library Programs	Community Service and Continuing Education Program substituted actual figure for previously published estimate.	(+$31,714)	None
Subtotal, Office of Education		(+$2,113,535)	None
Social and Rehabilitation Service	Agency's original report overstated amount going to black colleges. Also listed as going to black colleges a grant going to a consortium of white schools.	(-$1,296,482)	None
Department of the Interior	Agency originally reported grants made to black colleges in FY 1970 instead of FY 1969.	-$180,000	None
Department of Labor	Agency requested revisions shown.	None	None
Department of State	Agency substituted FY 1969 data for 1968 data published in first report.	-$129,636	-$728,072
Department of Transportation	Agency requested revisions shown.	None	None
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	Agency requested revisions shown.	None	None
National Endowment for the Arts	Agency de-obligated funds to black colleges	-$616	None
National Endowment for the Humanities	Agency requested revisions shown.	None	None
National Science Foundation	Agency omitted grant to one black college from first report.	+$49,000	None
Peace Corps	Agency reported grant for FY 1970.	-$430,000	-$430,000
Veterans Administration	Agency requested revisions shown.	None	None
	TOTAL OF CHANGES	**+$2,640,688**	**-$29,453,469**
	TOTALS AS REPORTED IN JUNE PRINTING	**$119,483,000**	**$4,041,904,000**
	TOTALS AFTER CHANGES NOTED HEREIN	**$122,123,688**	**$4,012,450,531**

[1] In all cases, documentation is on file in the FICE office for all changes submitted.